

# THE CIVIL SERVICE RAPE OVER SIX MILLIONS

## In Discussing the Rural Credits Bill Senator Reed Shows Up Republican Hypocrisy

(A Page from the Congressional Record.)

The Senate as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2986) to provide capital for agricultural development, to create a standard form of investment based upon farm mortgage, to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans, to furnish a market for United States bonds, to create Government depositaries and financial agents for the United States, and for other purposes.

The Presiding Officer. Fifty-one Senators have answered their names. There is a quorum present. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. Norris). The Secretary will state the amendment.

The Secretary. On page 5, line 21, after the words, "Federal Farm Loan Board," it is proposed to strike out the following:

All such attorneys, experts, assistants, clerks, laborers, and other employees, and all registrars and appraisers, shall be appointed without regard to the provisions of the act of January 16, 1883 (Vol. 22, U. S. Stat. L., p. 403), and amendments thereto, or any rule or regulation made in pursuance thereof; provided, that nothing herein shall prevent the President from placing said employees in the classified service.

Mr. Smoot. Mr. President, I hope the amendment will be adopted. If the civil service is to amount to anything in the future, no legislation ought to pass Congress relieving the employees of the government from the civil service rules. I am fully aware that there is a way to evade it, but I do believe that wherever it is evaded it ought not to be done by Congress.

If this bill becomes a law with the provision in it that is now sought to be stricken from it, hundreds of employees provided for in the bill will not be subject to the civil service rules; but I can assure the Senate that just as soon as the positions are filled there will be an endeavor on the part of some member of the Senate and perhaps on the part of the administration itself, to have a bill passed covering all such employees into the civil service. If Congress refuses to pass such a measure I have no doubt the President of the United States will issue an Executive order covering them all into the civil service, if I am to judge by what has happened in the recent past.

Mr. Reed. Mr. President, we have reached the period for the civil service quarterly rehearsal. It comes up regularly. It affords an opportunity for gentlemen who at the time are out of power to parade their virtues by exploiting their adherence to a rigid interpretation of the civil service law. The sides change on the question as the political balance shifts either toward the Democratic party or the Republican party. The man who was willing to ravish the civil service rules under a Republican administration, when his own party was in power, who lay awake nights devising ways and means by which he could get in an equal or a greater number of Republicans—that same individual, when the scales have tilted toward the Democratic party, becomes a frenzied dervish, shrieking forth the holiness of the civil service, and offering himself as a sacrifice upon the altar of its inviolability.

We have witnessed this periodical spectacle ad nauseam. There may have been a time when somebody was fooled, but it has passed. At this late day the man who undertakes to impose that ancient bit of political hypocrisy upon the country will not mislead the country; he will not timber his associates in the Senate; he will not even deceive the credulity of his wife; he cannot impose the Pecksniffian performance upon himself.

The spectacle of a Republican Senator who sat quiescent, blandly smiling, secretly chuckling when a Republican President of the United States placed 35,000 Republican postmasters within the civil service by a single stroke of his pen, and by so doing outraged every principle of civil service—the spectacle of such a man rising in the Chamber with a face as solemn as an affidavit and a front as imposing as Jove, to deliver a panegyric upon the glories of civil service, is enough to make all the gods that ever were lean above the battlements of the sky and laugh in derision.

Why, Mr. President, who are these 35,000 Republican postmasters who were thus put into the civil service? How did they in the first place come to hold their offices? How were they selected? For what purpose had they been given place? Manifestly, for political services rendered. They had been the hewers of wood and drawers of water of the Republican party. They were being rewarded for their work on the hustings. They were to be paid because they had ridden their districts. They were to be compensated by office and by honor because they had been in the trenches on election day. They had been the Republican ward bosses and the ward heelers, or the township bosses or the bosses or heelers. They were selected without regard to any talent, to any special ability, to any peculiar fitness or qualifications. They simply had to produce evidence that they were the most active and potential Republican partisans in the neighborhood where the postoffice was located.

What was the purpose of the civil service law? It was to remove entirely public office of this particular kind from politics; to take these rewards away; to create a condition

where men would be selected solely upon their merits. What, then, was the effect of the order made by the President? It was to deny to the civil service the power of life or vitality, so far as 35,000 offices went, until time and death should create vacancies within the ranks. It was to postpone and set aside, for the remainder of the lives of the political incumbents, this beneficent and much-praised law. And yet, when that rape of the civil service occurred, the Senator from Utah sat in his seat as unmoved as an oyster, and with about the same animated cast of countenance. No word of protest came from his lips. His lion voice did not break out upon the quiet air. The earth did not tremble beneath the reverberations of his oratorical thunder. He smiled. He kept his seat. He was glad to see the civil service law ravished. He did not lack the courage to speak, but he lacked what I wish he had lacked today—the cool assurance to arise and profess a deathless allegiance to the great principle of civil service reform.

Mr. Smoot. Of course, this is very interesting, but I want the Senator to know that I stated frankly that if the civil service law was not to be lived up to I thought it would be better to have it abolished. That is exactly what I said, and that is what I believe.

Mr. Reed. The Senator says that today, but he remained quiescent when he saw the law outraged and 35,000 Republican henchmen covered permanently into the civil service. After having seen his faithful cohorts draw their money from the government for years, now, when it is proposed that a few men shall be appointed without having passed a civil service examination, the Senator suddenly exalts the virtues of the civil service, preferring them above the ravishments of the past. He now grows enthusiastic over the benefits of the "merit system," while his gentle soul is shocked at the mere suggestion of "office as a political reward."

Mr. Gallinger. We all admit that both President Roosevelt and President Taft did issue such orders; but I will ask the Senator if he has any information that will enable him to state with any degree of approximate fact how many of those 35,000 postmasters had been appointed by Grover Cleveland during his eight years of administration?

Mr. Reed. I question whether there was a single one; and I will tell the Senator why I question whether there was a single one, except that, of course, it is said that in every barnyard, if it be sufficiently large, there is, here and there, an occasional hen's tooth, but they are hard to find.

Why do I say it and why am I warranted in making the assertion? Because when Grover Cleveland went out of office he was succeeded by the old-fashioned spoilsman, and the old-fashioned spoilsman was backed by an army of old-fashioned spoilsmen as rapacious, as insatiable, as a lot of hungry hyenas gathered to feast upon the roasting carcass of an animal that is slain and left on the desert. Rest assured they did not long delay picking the last bit of flesh from the skeleton of the body politic. There was nothing worth having their keen eyes did not discern or their keener smell did not find out. Compose your soul, they did not overlook anything that was "loose at both ends."

I am not going to offend the Senate by taking the time to prove what all know—that it was the policy of the times to which we are now referring immediately to remove all of the political servants who were of opposite political faith and immediately to put in those of the faith of the party that had won in the election. Of course, there may have been postoffices where the income of the post office was so slight that nobody wanted it. There may even have been a postoffice in New Hampshire where the income and pay was so slight that the financial genius of the New Hampshire citizen would not enable him to discover a salary—a thing impossible to imagine, and yet it may have been—where some Democrat was allowed to keep the office; and yet I venture the assertion that if you will run that peculiar and remarkable case to the ground you will find out that that alleged Democrat had been voting the Republican ticket all of his life.

Mr. President, where was the clamor from the other side of this Chamber when, by a stroke of the pen, the civil service law was set aside, was in fact assassinated, so far as these 35,000 postmasters were concerned? There may have been some Republican who protested; but if so, I venture the assertion that he belonged to that class of Republicans who, about that time, were beginning to protest against many things that were being done by the President elected by their party. The protest did not come from the old iron brigade of the Republican party—that old brigade that has again marched to the front, that is now in charge of the colors, and that will dictate the policies of the Republican party when it meets in Chicago next month.

When I see men stand in this Chamber with tears in their eyes, with solemn countenance, with woe-begone expressions, and hear them wailing over the fact that the civil service is about to be destroyed, I cannot help wondering why their tongues have been silent in the past. I can not help exclaiming, when I think of the 35,000 postmasters' jobs—

Where, where was Roderick then? One blast upon his bugle horn Were worth a thousand men.

But the Senator from Utah never let out a toot—not one. (Laughter in the galleries.)

## IN STATE TREASURY

More than a Million Lies Idle Because Inflexible Constitution Prohibits Diversion to Revenue Fund

Jefferson City, Mo.—Although complaint has been made of an apparent deficit in the State Treasury, the monthly statement dated April 30, shows that there is on hand \$6,132,653.21 set aside in its various funds as follows:

State revenue fund.....	\$ 278,540.85
State interest fund.....	914,336.52
State school fund.....	281.14
State seminary fund.....	1,352.43
State school moneys.....	1,217,540.04
State seminary moneys.....	86,838.32
Hotel inspection fund.....	6,901.80
Insurance Dept. fund.....	64,434.23
Escheats fund.....	136,381.99
Road and canal fund.....	1,163.73
Hospital No. 1 fund.....	17,955.63
Hospital No. 2 fund.....	39,789.84
Hospital No. 3 fund.....	32,427.96
Hospital No. 4 fund.....	10,109.23
Training School for Boys fund.....	14,022.85
Industrial Home for Girls fund.....	646.86
Federal Soldiers' Home fund.....	54.73
County foreign insurance fund.....	309,132.89
Bank inspection fund.....	3,771.11
Building and loan supervision fund.....	5,128.58
State Sanitarium fund.....	3,978.60
State factory inspection fund.....	4,304.55
Board of health fund.....	1,822.13
Board of Osteopathy fund.....	46.42
State Veterinary fund.....	1,931.19
Text-book filing fund.....	290.00
Board of Pharmacy fund.....	3,854.14
Board of Nurses fund.....	1,449.53
Good roads fund—option stamps.....	27,141.78
Good roads fund—autos.....	342,094.07
Game protection fund.....	16,480.34
Capital building fund.....	1,944,815.04
General State road fund.....	18,302.58
Capital tax fund.....	566,099.65
Good roads fund—corporation tax.....	63,412.72
Blue sky law fund.....	1,293.72
Total.....	\$6,132,653.21

Restrictions placed about the various funds by the Constitution prevents the State officials from temporary diversion of the surplus in certain funds on hand to meet the demand of others, which have fallen short temporarily, according to the State Auditor.

"The fault is with the law," said the Auditor. "I make this as a broad statement. I do not see how the State officials can be blamed. Neither can the blame rest upon the Legislature."

"There is almost \$1,000,000 in one fund alone—the State interest fund. If our Constitution was a little more flexible that money could be used temporarily to meet the State's obligations; but as the Constitution now stands it cannot be used for any other purpose than for the payment of interest, and is practically dead money."

"Take another fund—the escheats fund. There is 136,381.99 in that fund. This also is dead money. There is not more than \$10,000 of this money that can ever be used for escheats purposes and \$126,000 is absolutely dead money in the State's vaults and cannot be used for any purpose. The trouble, if it is a trouble, is with the Constitution."

"If the law was like it is in many other States this money could be used for the present at least, in meeting the State's obligations."

"I wish to say further that the so-called deficiency is nothing new. This same condition has existed for the last 30 years, only it gets a little larger each biennial period, and if anyone will take the trouble to visit the Auditor's office I can demonstrate to him that at this time in each biennial period—I think I am safe in saying the last 30 years—the same charge could have been made that is being made now, that there is a shortage of money at this time in the revenue fund."

## MUST RENEW BONDS OR PAY \$250,000.00

M. R. & B. T. Ry. Co. Told It Can't Utilize Issue on Subsidiary Line to Raise Additional Capital

The \$250,000 bond issue the Mississippi River and Bonne Terre Railroad Company floated on its subsidiary property, the St. Francois County Electric Line, must be renewed or paid off, it developed last Friday, and cannot be used as the basis for additional capital indebtedness for the railroad company.

The railroad company's application for permission to increase its capital stock from \$3,000,000 to \$3,250,000, and thus pay off the bond issue, was refused late Thursday by the Missouri Public Service Commission at Jefferson City. The bond issue matured July 1 and is held largely in St. Louis.

When the railroad company filed a petition asking permission to increase its capital stock an intervening petition was filed by Morton Jourdon, attorney for Robert Holmes, president of the J. A. Holmes Lumber Company, 915 Spruce street, a large stockholder in the railroad company and in the parent company, the St. Joseph Lead Company.

In the intervening petition it was stated the railroad company also floated a \$2,500,000 bond issue in 1911, the proceeds of which were turned over to the lead company, in violation of a statute that the proceeds of railways bonds must be used only for the railroad's own needs.

It was also alleged that if the railroad company had kept the proceeds of the bond issue of 1911 in its own treasury it would not be necessary for the directors to petition to increase the capital stock.

As evidence of the transfer of the \$2,500,000 to the lead company, it was alleged the St. Louis Union Trust Company, trustee for the bondholders of the \$2,500,000 issue, held the note of the St. Joseph Lead Company for \$2,500,000.

Mr. Holmes said the money was turned over by the lead company to the detriment of the railroad company. The Public Service Commission refused to permit the increase. Edward Rozier represented the railroad company at the hearing.

## A NEWSPAPER THAT "CAME BACK"

THERE'S no denying it—THE TIMES had fallen on evil days. The paper, venerable with age and dignified by the traditions of decades, had gone sliding down the financial hill almost to the bottom. And then came a change. New life, new blood, new ideas, new supporters, new equipment, new interest, new management—and today THE TIMES has "come back" to a position as vigorous and promising as any newspaper in Southeastern Missouri.

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In short, THE TIMES is reaping the just reward of progressiveness and hustle.

It should be YOUR newspaper. It is edited and published for you. It is a St. Francois County enterprise purely. It truly represents the interests of the town and county. Not aspiring to false ideals, it DOES hope to be and continue to be one of the best country newspapers in the State. To do that it needs your dollar for subscription, your good will, your interest and your friendly boost. Democratic in politics, legitimately partisan in its expressions, THE TIMES seeks to serve ALL the people as a medium of NEWS—the thing that makes a paper a NEWS-paper. If we haven't met you, we want to meet you. If you don't take the paper—for any reason—here's a cordial invitation to begin taking it BECAUSE it's worth the money and you need it in your home.

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### PRETTY BIG MAN

Flatt Jackson, who is said to be the biggest man in the county, 7-1-2 feet in height and 295 pounds weight, was here Saturday on business. He has been residing in Clinton, Ky., for the last year, but says he will move with his brother-in-law and sister to East Prairie soon. Mr. Jackson is going in to the building and lumber business at East Prairie, while his brother-in-law will farm.—Charleston Enterprise.

How Mrs. Harrod Got Rid of Her Stomach Trouble.

"I suffered with stomach trouble for years and tried everything I heard of, but the only relief I got was temporary until last spring I saw Chamberlain's Tablets advertised and procured a bottle of them at our drug store. I got immediate relief from that dreadful heaviness after eating and from pain in the stomach," writes Mrs. Linda Harrod, Fort Wayne, Ind. Obtainable everywhere. (adv.)

John Wynn showed the editor strawberries from his patch that measured 6 inches in circumference, and ripe.—Portageville Missourian.

### TRAVELER'S GUIDE

To reach Farmington you can use either one of the following routes: (Via St. Louis)

Iron Mountain—Leave St. Louis at 7:50 or 9:05 a. m., arriving at Farmington over Electric Railway from DeLassus at 12:42 p. m.

M. R. & B. T.—Leave St. Louis at 7:50 a. m., 3:15 and 5:31 p. m., arriving at Farmington over Electric Railway from Flat River at 11:46 a. m., and 6:41 and 9:22 p. m.

From the South  
Iron Mountain via Bismarck and DeLassus—Arrive at Farmington over Electric Railway at 12:42 p. m.  
Belmont Branch of Iron Mountain—Arrive at Farmington over Electric railway from DeLassus at 2:07 p. m.

Cape Girardeau Northern—Arrive at Farmington at 8:10 p. m. from Cape Girardeau and intermediate points. Going south the train leaves Farmington at 7:00 a. m. Both trains make connections with Frisco trains at Perryville Junction.

To Reach St. Louis  
You can go over either of the roads at the following hours:

M. R. & B. T.—Leave Farmington over Electric Railway to Flat River at 4:24 and 8:14 a. m., and 2:10 p. m., arriving in St. Louis at 8:35 and 11:50 a. m., and 6:10 p. m. Fare from Farmington, \$1.66. Round trip, \$3.22. (If passenger can go and return same day, the round trip rate is \$3.22).

Iron Mountain—Leave Farmington over Electric Railway to DeLassus at 1:33 p. m., arriving in St. Louis at 6:10 p. m. Fare for one way from Farmington, \$1.90; round trip, \$3.80. ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY RY. CO.

Time Table (Condensed).

Between Farmington and Flat River	Lv. Farmington.	Arr. Flat River
4:24 a. m.	5:00 a. m.	
5:53 a. m.	6:29 a. m.	
8:14 a. m.	8:50 a. m.	
10:25 a. m.	11:01 a. m.	
12:42 p. m.	1:18 p. m.	
2:10 p. m.	2:46 p. m.	
4:38 p. m.	5:13 p. m.	
8:05 p. m.	8:40 p. m.	
Lv. Flat River.	Arr. Farmington	
5:07 a. m.	5:43 a. m.	
6:37 a. m.	7:13 a. m.	
9:10 a. m.	9:46 a. m.	
11:10 a. m.	11:46 a. m.	
1:18 p. m.	1:54 p. m.	
3:45 p. m.	4:21 p. m.	
4:43 p. m.	5:20 p. m.	
6:05 p. m.	6:41 p. m.	
8:46 p. m.	9:22 p. m.	

Between Farmington and Lead Belt  
Local service between Farmington and Leadwood, Bonne Terre, Elvina and intermediate points: Cars leaving Farmington at 8:14 a. m. and 4:38 p. m. make direct connections with M. R. & B. T. Ry. at Flat River for Bonne Terre and Leadwood and intermediate points.

All M. R. & B. T. Ry. trains make direct connections at Flat River with Electric cars for Farmington and intermediate points.

Between Farmington and DeLassus  
Lv. Farmington. Arr. DeLassus.  
12:05 p. m. 12:17 p. m.  
1:33 p. m. 1:44 p. m.  
Lv. DeLassus. Arr. Farmington.  
12:30 p. m. 12:42 p. m.  
1:55 p. m. 2:07 p. m.

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